

LX.—*On a new Sparrow-Hawk from Madeira.*

By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S. &c.

MY colleague Mr. W. R. Ogilvie Grant has just returned from a three weeks' trip to Madeira, and amongst many interesting species of birds obtained during his residence on the island was a female Sparrow-Hawk which turns out to be a most interesting insular form of *A. nisus*, quite sufficiently characterized to deserve a specific name. I therefore call it after my energetic friend and colleague

Accipiter Granti, sp. n.

♀ ad. similis *A. nisi* ♀, sed ubique saturator, supra schistaceo-nigricans; subtus late et regulariter nigro fasciatus; tibiis, subalaribus et axillaribus late nigro fasciatis.

Long. tot. 15.5, culm. 0.75, alæ 8.7, caudæ 6.9, tarsi 2.3.

Although the comparative diagnosis given above would make it appear that the similarity of this new Sparrow-Hawk to the common species of Europe is very marked, the differences between them are really very pronounced, and when, as I hope it will do shortly, a figure of the Madeira species appears in the 'Ibis,' it will be seen that a very interesting Accipitrine bird has been added to our list of species of the Western Palæartic Region. The Madeira bird is in fact very closely allied to *Accipiter madagascariensis*, but it possesses a well-marked chestnut tuft of plumes on the flanks, which shows that its real affinities are with *A. nisus*, as this character is always wanting in the Madagascar bird.

MISCELLANEOUS.

British Fossil Crinoids. By F. A. BATHUR, M.A., F.G.S.

II. *The Classification of the Inadunata Fistulata*
(continued from p. 388).

CORRIGENDA.

THERE are a few unfortunate errors and obscurities in the earlier portion of this paper; though they do not affect the argument, it is best to correct them without delay. And at the same time I must thank Dr. P. H. Carpenter for having kindly called my attention to them.

P. 311, last line, for "excretion" read "the discharge of excrement." "Excretion" in scientific language means "the discharge of a secretion;" excrement is not a secretion.

P. 313, last line, for "Miller" read "Müller."

P. 315, line 3, for "B and C as Right, D and E as Left" read "B and C as Left, D and E as Right;" I must apologize to Dr. Carpenter, and indeed to my readers generally, for this very bothering slip.

P. 315, second line after Table, instead of "Chambered Organ" read "plane separating the Stem from the Calyx." This plane is chosen

- because of its nearness to the Chambered Organ, the capsule of which is the Governing Organ of the animal's movements; the Chambered Organ, however, is, as a rule, actually above the Infrabasals.
- P. 318, line 10, for "basals and infrabasals" read "infrabasals (as well as basals)." The quotation from Wachsmuth and Springer, in inverted commas, refers only to infrabasals; the application of it to basals was inaccurate and at the same time weakened my argument. Nevertheless a mere correction would not be quite fair, for it is a fact, as Mr. Wachsmuth has elsewhere pointed out, that the basals also are proportionately large in the young.
- Pp. 320 *et seqq.* The sign $R+$ is of course the same as $R\times$ of p. 333 and of Plate XIV.; but R' is an intentional difference. An unfortunate though blameless mistake in sending out the proofs prevented me from correcting them quite as closely as I could have wished.
- P. 323, 2nd and 3rd lines from bottom. Some may think that they see a misrepresentation here. I have represented Messrs. Wachsmuth and Springer as saying that the azygos plate is as much radial as interradial. A correct quotation would have been "the azygos plate in *Baerocrinus* is &c." But since they consider this plate in *Baerocrinus* to be homologous with the radial (which I do not), and since they in the very next sentence imply that it is in an ancestral stage, it is clear that a simple and exact quotation would not have given their complete meaning but would have tended to confuse the issues. Accuracy, even pedantic accuracy, is not to be despised; but to one summarizing an argument, the spirit usually seems more worthy of retention than does the letter.

On a few Californian Medusæ. By J. WALTER FEWKES.

The author gives the results of his investigations on the Medusæ of the coast of southern California—chiefly of the Santa Barbara Channel, into which the vast waters of the Pacific carry many strange organisms. He describes a new *Plagia* (*P. panopyra*), a new *Aurelia* (*A. labiata*), which, however, closely resembles *A. flavidula* of the Atlantic shores, and *Polyorchis penicillata*, A. Agassiz, a form having intermediate characters (resembling both Anthomedusæ and Leptomedusæ), for no otcysts occur on the margin of the umbrella as in the former, while the reproductive organs are on the radial canals, as in the latter. Another form, *Dipurena*, has an umbrella like *Sarsia*, but with nine short, clavate, marginal tentacles. The reproductive organs occur in the manubrium, as in the genus mentioned. *Microcampa*, n. g., again, has six radial canals instead of four, and a single, club-shaped, inflexible tentacle. It is probably an immature form. Another Medusoid is *Hybocodon*—probably near *Stecstruyia*—in which the buds arise near the long solitary tentacle bristling with rings of nematocysts. Each bud has a single tentacle. The interest in connexion with this form is the more vivid since a very similar form is found in St. Andrews Bay, though in the latter case the much larger buds present two tentacles, while in the adult two shorter tentacles occur near the long one, each springing from a similarly enlarged base. Mr. Fewkes figures these two tentacles, but is of opinion they arise from the buds. As at St. Andrews the buds showed two tentacles, further investigation on this point would be satisfactory. The author concludes his very inter-